

FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK.

All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding six lines inserted in this column for fifty cents per week.

Strayed,
A BROWN THREE-YEAR-OLD HORSE
Colt, branded W. P. on left shoulder.
A suitable reward for its return or information leading to it.
joh 1w E. C. SESSIONS.

Work solicited.
C. LYDIA, A FIRST-CLASS PAINTER
and Paper-hanger, can be found at
the Russ House. Work solicited.

Lost.
A SECTIONIZED MAP ON VELLUM
of the mountains from Reno to the
Summit. Finder will please leave it at the
Gazette on co. joh 1w

Stamped Goods

STAMPAI & SONS, A FULL
line of patterns for, doing fancy
work, and all articles for or gins in
suable kept constantly on hand. Fine ar
porting stock goods in stock at reason
able prices.

MRS. S. F. STEVENS.
Virginia street, next door to Mrs. B.
hole's. my16.

Midwife.
MRS. ANNA GRISS, HAVING RE
turned from her recent engagement
be consulted at her residence Pyra
mid House, Aceno. my15-f.

Room to Rent.
A COMMODIOUS AND NICELY-FUR
nished, ad. bed-room; convenient for
business men. Inquire at Phoenix
Drug Store. my31

Ice! Ice! Ice!

LEAVE ORLERS AT MEYERS' CIGAR
store, Commercial Row, for pure
mountain Ice. Families supplied.
m-l-1. J. P. AITKEN.

For sale or Trade.
WERNER & JAMISON HAVE A
large number of fine Wagon and Car
riages for sale or trade at their Carriage
Paint Shop, over T. K. Hymer's stable.
Fine chance for a good bargain.
Jas-11. WERNER & JAMISON.

Pasture! Pasture!
ON THE ARLINGTON RANCH. GOOD
pasture, \$2 a month. No alkali
horses taken to and from ranch free of
charge. Apply to A. C. Jones, at ranch,
[3430-11.]

MRS. BEAGLEHOLE HAS JUST RETURNED with a full line of Spring and Summer goods. Ladies will do well to call and earn her prices before purchases are being elsewhere. Virginia street, between First and Second. aug18-19.

House for Sale.

A SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE IN THE most desirable residence part of our city; nice; stable, out-buildings; all in first class condition; lot 50x210. Apply at C. A. ZETZLE office. 25-17.

Sheep for Sale.
TWELVE HUNDRED head of mutton
sheep for sale, delivered at Wells of
Toano, Nev., on line of Central Pacific
Address,
OASIS RANCH COMPANY,
dec8-14 Toano, Nev.

Brookins' Steam Candy
FACTORY.—The first candy factory in
Reno. Fresh candy every hour. Call
and get prices of small quantities or by

Francisco [ja1] C. J. BROOKINS.
Office to Let.
TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR A PROFESSIONAL man. Apply at the
GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,
Jeff Sierra Street, Reno.

Professional Lady Nurse.
OFFERS HER SERVICES TO THE

through postoffice, care GAZETTE,
Mt., S. COLE.
Reno, Nev.

GEORGE BECKER,
PROPRIETOR
Pacific Brewery, Reno Soda Works

Brewery and Soda Works, Sierra St.; Saloon, Commercial Row.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that I manufacture the Best Steam Beer made or sold in Reno, San Francisco or Sacramento Beer not excepted. I will wager one hundred dollars, and leave it to competent judges to decide the merits of my beer. I am also

National Brewery, San Francisco, bottled beer. I am owner and proprietor of the Reno Soda Works, which turns out the best Soda (Cream and Lemon), Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla and Cider made on the Pacific Coast. I am prepared to fill all orders large or small. Send for price list.
Address,
GEORGE BECKER,

Proposals for Supplies

FOR THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM at Reno, Nevada. The Board of Commissioners for the care of the indigent insane of the State of Nevada, will receive sealed proposals for furnishing supplies

Carson City, Nevada, up to 12 months, June 15, 1884, for salaries of \$1,000 per month from July 1 to and including December 31, 1883. All persons desiring to make proposals for furnishing said supplies must file them on or any part thereof, will, on any day of application to the Secretary of the Board at Carson City, Nevada, be furnished with a full statement of all supplies required.

Secretary Board Commissioners for In-
sane. G. W. RICHARD,
Jell 2w

Notice to Co-owner.

STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF
Churchill, ss., to Pete Malony, Yocona
hereby notified that I have expended the
(\$50) fifty dollars as assessments for the
years 1888 and 1887, on the claim known
as the Silver Wedge, situated in I. X. I
District, Churchill County, Nevada, and
if within ninety days from the service of
this notice, or within ninety days after

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING
of the Stockholders of the Crown
Prince Mining Company will be held at
the office of the company in Reno, Nev.
on Monday, June 4, 1888, at the hour of
1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing
a board of directors to serve for the ensu-
ing year and the transaction of busi-

any business as may come before the
meeting.
mylad
I. N. BAKER, SS,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

Company has been removed to Room
over the First National Bank.
Jct-3wd P. EVANS, Secretary.

Reno Evening Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1906

Notice to Subscribers
Having revised the mail list of the WEEKLY GAZETTE and STOCKS errors of omission may have occurred. Any subscriber who does not receive his paper will please notify this office so the error can be rectified. Subscribers are also notified that the date of the expiration of their subscription is to be found on the wrapper.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Agricultural Experiment Station, for June 14:			
	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
Temperature	64.7	64.7	61.9
Dew point	40.0	38.8	42.6
Relative humidity	40.5	37.5	50.5

* In degrees. † Per cent.
Mean temperature..... 62.8°
Mean relative humidity (per cent.)... 42.8°
Maximum temperature..... 67.7°
Minimum temperature..... 57.0°
Range of temperature..... 10.7°
State of weather..... fair
Prevailing wind..... south
Total rainfall (inches)..... trace

United States Signal Service weather prediction for to-morrow: Slightly warmer; fair weather.
W. MCN. MILLER, Observer.

YESTERDAY'S STOCK BOARD.

200 Ophir, 7 1/2, 8	200 Seg. Belcher, 3 15, 3 10
500 Mexican, 4 30, 4 40, 4 1/2, 4 60	200 Overman, 1 90, 1 95, 1 90
710 Gould & Curry, 3 85, 4	225 Justice, 1 15, 1 10, 1 15
350 Best & Belmont, 4 10, 4 20, 4 60, 4 65	200 Union Con., 3 25, 4 40, 4 45, 4 40
300 Con. Cal. & Va., 10 1/2, 11	320 Alta, 1 60, 1 65
515 Savage, 4 60, 4 55	500 Challenge, 4 1/2, 4 65, 4 60, 4 70
150 Bollar, 4 10, 4 15	500 Occidental, 1 40
300 Placer, 3 55, 3 70	100 Baltimore, 90
170 Hale & Norcross, 7 1/2	200 West Constock, 90, 95c
100 Point, 5	100 Navajo, 1 70
200 Jacket, 5 1/2	50 N. B. Isle, 3 30
290 Belcher, 4 90, 4 95	300 Queen, 5 70, 3 80, 3 90
50 Imperial, 50c	50 Bodie, 2 40
100 Alpha, 1 70	400 Mono, 1 1/2, 1 45
50 Kentucky, 2 3-4	100 Crocker, 1 05
90 Confidence, 20 3-4, 20 1-2	50 Peerless, 2 1/2
850 Nevada, 4 1/2, 4 20	125 Central, 45c
200 Unb., 1 30	

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DEPOT HOTEL—Mrs. Mengle, W. B. Hank, G. V. P. Lanning, W. S. Baker, S. Levy, San Francisco; J. D. Goodwin, Quincy; B. F. Wilson, Glendale; W. C. Goode, Sacramento; J. B. Williamson, White Pine; A. T. Vollmer, W. Foster, Austin; S. L. Jones, Gold Hill; S. Arnold, Wadsworth; T. Meyer, Verdi; J. A. Battle, Chicago; F. Horton, A. Peters, Mrs. Lane, D. Wood, Susanville; R. Sailer, Eureka; J. W. Vreeland, New York; W. Lord, Carson; C. B. Moulton, Pa.; T. Kelly, Virginia City.

PALACE HOTEL—D. Wood, Susanville; W. J. Brown, C. E. Eldridge, Mrs. Fowler, Virginia City; F. Perkins, W. O'Sullivan, San Francisco; T. Allison, Wadsworth; J. E. Smith, Ogden; C. Miller, Woodland; S. Nelson, Sacramento; D. P. Kelly, Loyalton.

JOTTINGS.

If you want chipped beef, a good ham, a fresh can of lobsters, or the choice fruits of the season, call at W. M. Havenor's.

All the leading daily papers at C. A. Thurston's news depot, as well as all the latest novels, magazines, fashion books, story papers and illustrated papers.

There is nothing more exhilarating to a man than to be in the hands of one of J. J. Becker's luncheons, with its accompaniment—a good glass of beer.

C. A. Thurston has in stock paper to suit the taste of the daintiest miss, as well as the grade which all classes of professional and business men use.

C. J. Brookins keeps a great variety of goods in stock for the purpose of giving his customers what they call for, and he manufactures his choice candies.

As age crawls on a stimulant is frequently necessary. It is dangerous to use the bleached brands, because, you know—Thistle Dew is pure, and is sold by Piusinger.

E. W. Crutcher has for sale ten or eleven head of fine Galloway cattle. They are now at Lake's old ranch. Parties desiring to purchase can be informed as to price, pedigree and every other thing a purchaser should desire to know by applying to George Douglas on the premises. He has also a carload at the Sink of Carson which he also desires selling. All of these cattle are in first-class condition.

CLOSING EXERCISES

Of Bishop Whitaker's School. The accommodations in the school building having been found inadequate to meet the requirements of Commencement day a change has been made in the usual time and order of exercises as follows:

Written examinations, June 13th, 14th, 15th and 15th.
Tuesday, June 19th, at 9:30 A. M.—Public examinations in history, Latin, geometry, primary United States history, literature and mental arithmetic.

At 2 o'clock, P. M.—Literary and musical programme, including spelling matches, essays, recitations, and the awarding of home prizes.

Paintings, drawings, samples of needle-work, and mental arithmetic will be exhibited in the school parlor on Tuesday.

Wednesday, June 20—No exercises during the day.

The twenty-eighth rehearsal of the Department of Music, combined with Commencement proper, will be held on Wednesday evening in McKisick's Opera House, at 8 o'clock.

Box seats now ready at Borton's store.

Admission fifty cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Sam Myers is sustaining his well earned reputation, in the construction of the bar, lunch and desk counters, which are to grace the saloon and lunch room soon to be opened by J. B. Francis in his new quarters.

PERSONAL.

Professor Lowe, who has had charge of the Lovelock schools, is in town.

Wadsworth's money king, Mr. Aristotle, came up to Reno last night.

H. M. Yerington was among the passengers for San Francisco last night.

Sam Jones came down from Virginia last night and left for Chicago this morning.

"Uncle" George Walker of Winnemucca, came down from Virginia City last night.

Judge Fitzgerald came down from Virginia City last night, where he had been for several days attending the Masonic Grand Lodges.

S. C. Wright, Esq., of Carson City, with his wife and daughter, returned from a visit to California this morning and passed on home.

Mrs. Ed. Verrill returned to her home in San Francisco last night, and Mrs. Dr. Mayo Greenleaf accompanied her to make a month's visit.

Mr. Cavanaugh, who was recently injured by a premature blast in the Norcross mine, came down from Virginia City last night and continued on to the Bay.

R. Sadler, of Eureka, was in Reno last night. He will soon enlarge his business operations by engaging in a new enterprise in San Francisco. But this move will not lose the Democrats of Nevada this stalwart, for he will retain his home and business in Eureka.

J. R. Kendall, the well-known mining man, left this morning for Eureka. He was in attendance at the Grand Lodge of Masons, which assembled at Virginia City, combining business with pleasure. He departed to-day for Eureka. Mr. Kendall is hopeful of Eureka's future, but has more confidence in the developments that lie at the base of White Pine Mountain.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Closing Exercises of the University Year.

The closing exercises of the University Year, which took place yesterday afternoon, proved gratifying in every particular, and the happiest feeling prevailed among the faculty and students, and the large crowd of parents and visiting friends that filled the Assembly Hall. The Hall was profusely decorated with growing plants and garlands of flowers and fragrant bouquets on all the desks and other available places. The chair of President Brown was wreathed in roses, much to his surprise, for all had been done by the young lady students in appreciation of the kind feelings and high esteem in which he and the other members of the faculty are held.

THE PROGRAMME

Was brief, but well rendered, and as follows:

Music—Choir.
Essay (Pestalozzi)—Miss Hattie Rhodes.
Recitation—Albert Derrick.
Vocal Solo—Miss Helen Shelby.
Recitation (Charles Shull Not Ring To-night)—Miss Lizzie Sim.
Essay (Industrial Pursuits)—Fred Bristol.
Vocal Solo—Miss Kittle Linn.
Recitation (The Leak in the Dyke)—Miss Stella Eile.
Music—Choir.

At the close of the literary exercises President Brown introduced Regent Dornier, who gave a brief history of the efforts of the Board of Regents in reorganizing the University and selecting a new faculty for the term just closed, and stated many facts in connection therewith not generally known heretofore.

Miss Clapp, of the faculty, then followed with an interesting address on the subject of the Agricultural Experimental Station established at the State University, stating the object contemplated and the results expected therefrom. In connection with this and in further explanation he read a paper on the flora and climatology of Nevada, compiled from his recapitulation of observations made by Mr. Charles W. Friend, Director of the Nevada Weather Service at Carson City, during the eight years past. The address was replete with valuable information and interesting facts.

Prof. Miller, of the Department of Physics, then made an address on the subject of the Agricultural Experimental Station established at the State University, stating the object contemplated and the results expected therefrom. In connection with this and in further explanation he read a paper on the flora and climatology of Nevada, compiled from his recapitulation of observations made by Mr. Charles W. Friend, Director of the Nevada Weather Service at Carson City, during the eight years past. The address was replete with valuable information and interesting facts.

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Testimonial.

Manager Borton, of McKisick's Opera House, was called upon the stage last night, just preceding the third act, and presented with a gold-headed cane as a testimonial from the citizens of Reno for his successful completion of the Opera House. President Brown made the presentation speech, and John M. Dornier made the response in behalf of Mr. Borton, who was overcome with emotion, and confessed himself unable to make a reply in words fitting his feelings. He was still further overcome when he was made the recipient of a handsome gold medal, inscribed as follows: On a gold bar the name, "C. W. Borton," and on the front face of the medal, "Manager of McKisick's Opera, Reno, Nevada, 1888." And on the reverse side, "Presented by employees for prompt pay."

The Trinity Church Guild.

A regular meeting of the Trinity Church Guild will be held Saturday, June 16th, at the residence of Mrs. Newton Evans. A conveyance will be in readiness to take out any members who may wish to go.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the District Court, Washoe County—The State of Nevada, Plaintiff, vs. The Central Pacific Railroad Company, Defendant.

[OPINION BY BIGELOW, J.]

This action is brought by the District Attorney of Washoe County to recover the sum of \$1234.89, as taxes levied for the year 1887 upon 140,550 acres of land alleged to belong to the defendant, assessed at \$70.275.

The complaint is in the form prescribed by Sec. 1106, Gen. Stat. of Nevada. The answer sets up four defenses:

1st. Payment of the taxes upon a portion of the land.

2d. A denial that it is, or was at the time a desert, upon the owner of any right, title or interest in another portion of the land.

3d. That at the time the line of the railroad was definitely fixed, another portion of the land was claimed, owned or possessed, by preemption, homestead and other claims.

4th. That another portion of the lands have "never been selected by the defendant, nor set off, certified or listed to the defendant by the land department of the United States," nor has said defendant ever held, decided or determined that any of the said lands were within the grants made by Congress, nor whether they were mineral or non-mineral in character, nor whether any of them were covered by homestead, pre-emption or other claims.

By an amendment to the answer, filed June 7, 1888, it is denied that the defendant has any other title to the lands, than that derived under the Acts of Congress of July 1, 1862, and of July 2, 1864. The defendant further denies that patents have ever been issued for the land, and alleges that it does not know whether it will ever be able to obtain such patents, and has no knowledge as to what the future action of the land department may be. To this answer the plaintiff replies, that the defendant is bound to the ground that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a defense to the action, and by stipulation this demurrer is made to apply to each defense alleged.

It is admitted that the first and second clauses of the answer constitute a good defense as to the lands therein described, and the only question here is concerning the third and fourth.

Under Gen. Stats., Sec. 1080, all property owned by the United States is exempt from taxation, and the fourth clause of the answer is rightly understood, attempts to set up the defense that the United States still has such an interest in the land as renders it exempt under that section.

Such a defense is recognized by Sec. 1108, and consequently this portion of the answer is not bad, upon the ground principally relied upon by the State—namely, that the defendant does not deny any claim, title or interest in the property assessed. The third clause of the answer, however, is a denial of ownership in defendant.

Whether so exempt or not, is the question then, for determination, and this is answered by determining whether the government still has any interest in the land, and whether it belongs absolutely to the railroad company.

Congress, by Act of July 1, 1862, as amended by that of July 2, 1864, granted to the defendant every odd section of land for a distance of twenty miles on each side of its road, excepting mineral lands and government reservations, and such as were covered at the time the line of the road was definitely located, by a pre-emption homestead, swamp land, or other lawful claim.

Sec. 21 of the latter Act also provided that before the title to the land should be conveyed to the company, there should be paid to the United States the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying them. In N. P. R. Co. vs. Trail County, 115 U. S., 600, the Supreme Court of the United States, following two previous decisions, held that where the company had not paid such costs, the United States still held such an interest in the lands as prevented their being taxed by the State.

To remedy this, and avoid this defense, Congress, by Act of July 12, 1866, provided that such lands should no longer be exempt from taxation because such costs had not been paid, and made certain provisions for their collection, unnecessary to refer to here. But, notwithstanding this, it is still claimed that the land is not taxable, because it was not been set over to the company by the Land Department, and that until this is done, no one can say whether any particular piece of land belongs to the company under the grant, or to the United States under the reservation in the grant, and that until then it is still owned by the original owner—the United States.

In the third clause of the answer an attempt is made to set up that some of the land taxed to the defendant was, at the time the line of the road was fixed, covered by homestead, pre-emption or other claims. Whether this has been sufficiently pleaded has not been argued, but I am inclined to think that it has. Such lands did not pass to the company by the grant. They are still in the property of the United States, unless since granted to some other person.

I believe, therefore, that the third clause of the answer sets up a good defense as to the lands therein described.

But the great bulk of the lands upon which taxes are demanded, do not come within any of these exceptions. They were granted to the company and it only remains to consider whether the title has already passed to the defendant to such an extent as to render them taxable in the absence of a patent or any action by the Land Department.

It is not necessary that a patent should have been issued for the lands to render them taxable. It is sufficient if a complete equitable title has vested in the grantee, leaving nothing but the naked legal title to the government. (Carroll vs. Safford, 3 H. 441.)

The language of the Acts under consideration is "that there be and

is hereby granted to the said company" all the odd sections therein described. This was a grant in present. In the Leavenworth case (92 U. S., 741) the Supreme Court in speaking of a similar Act, says: "It creates an immediate interest and does not indicate a purpose to give in future. There be and is hereby granted, and words of absolute donation, and impart a grant in present." . . . They vest a present title in the State of Kansas. A though a survey of the lands and location of the road are necessary to give precision to it and attach it to any particular tract. The grant then becomes certain and by relation has the same effect upon the selected parcels as if it had specially described them." The Swamp Land Act is also held by the Courts to be a grant in present. In Wright vs. Roseberry, 121 U. S., 500, speaking of the Act the Court said: "It is plain that the difficulty of identifying the swamp and overflowed lands could not defeat or impair the effect of the granting clause by whomsoever such identification was required to be made. When identified the title would become perfect as of the date of the Act. The patent would be evidence of such identification and declaratory of the title conveyed. It would establish definitely the extent and boundaries of the swamp and overflowed lands in any township, and thus render it unnecessary to resort to oral evidence on the subject. . . . The patent would thus be an invaluable monument of title and a source of peace and quiet to its owner or his heirs. By an amendment to the first section would not be enlarged by the action of the Secretary . . . nor could it be defeated . . . by his refusal to have the required lists made out or the patent issued, notwithstanding the delay and arrangements that might ensue." Again, on page 509, the court said: "The result of these decisions is, that the grant of 1850 is one in present, passing the title to the lands as of its date, but requiring identification of the lands to render the title perfect; that the action of the Secretary in identifying them is conclusive against collateral attack as the judgment of a special tribunal to which the determination of the matter is entrusted, but when that officer has neglected or failed to do his duty, and the patent is not issued to the grantee of the State to identify the lands in any other appropriate mode which will effect that object." In Denny vs. Dodson, 32 Fed. Rep., 899, Justice Field and Judge Deady held that a similar grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, passed the title to the grantee, and that no patent nor any action upon the part of the Interior Department was necessary.

In Tarpey vs. Deseret Salt Co., 17 Pac. Rep., 631, this doctrine was again affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, particularly in grant in question here, held to convey a present title to the defendant for lands concerning which the Land Department had taken no action and for which no patent had been issued. The last two cases hold that the title to the lands passed to the grantee so as to support an action of ejectment by them, although it had been previously supposed that N. P. R. Co. vs. Trail County, 115 U. S., 600, had held differently. But why should it be thought that any action by the Land Department is necessary to vest full title in the defendant? The law does not say so, and no particular sanctity is attached to its decisions in such matters. If he issues a patent for land not included within the grant, his action would be void and no title would pass to the company. (Marton vs. Nebraska, 21 Wall., 674; McLaughlin vs. United States, 106 U. S., 628.) And his refusal to issue a patent would not defeat its title. (Wright vs. Roseberry, supra.) In patents issued by the railroad company all mineral lands are reserved, except coal and iron. The result is that where a patent has been issued to the company for any parcel of land, its title could still be defeated by showing that it was mineral land. The question would then be, who was to decide. Why can it not be decided as well before the patent issues as afterwards? I can see no reason. It would seem, however, that the question in such case would be whether the land was known to be mineral land at the time the line of the road was definitely fixed, and next, whether mineral has since been or still may be found therein. (Hunt vs. Steese, 17 Pac. Rep. 920; Colorado vs. United States, 123 U. S. 307; Deffenback vs. Hawke, 115 U. S. 404.) And there must be enough mineral in the land to pay for mining, and so make it more valuable for mining than for agriculture. (United States vs. Reed, 28 Fed. Rep. 482; Hunt vs. Steese, supra.)

The courts have not always been unanimous as to the powers and duties of the Secretary for the Interior under such grants as this, but the whole subject is elaborately considered in Wright vs. Roseberry, 121 U. S., 501, and the conclusion reached that title passes without regard to action upon his part.

It is further objected that the United States has a mortgage upon these lands, and that consequently they cannot be taxed. It seems to me that this is a non sequitur. It is only property of the United States that cannot be taxed. No attempt has been made to tax this mortgage. Only the land has been taxed, and that I have concluded, is the property of the Railroad Company, and not of the United States. The mere fact that the Government has a mortgage or lien upon it does not make it the Government's property. The mortgage is upon the road as well as the land, and if this argument is good, no taxes whatever could be collected from the company.

In all the litigation concerning the taxation of railroad lands, it has never been held, nor, as far as I have seen, even suggested that they were not taxable upon any other ground except that the United States had a claim upon them for the cost of surveying, which would be lost if they were taxed.

Congress has removed this ground and my conclusion is, now that the company has become the owner of every odd section of land within the limits of the grant, which was not mineral or reserved, and to which no lawful claim existed when the

line of the road was definitely fixed, and that consequently all such lands are liable to taxation by the State.

The demurrer to the first, second and third defenses set up in the answer will be overruled, and sustained as to the fourth.

Pneumonia can be quickly and permanently cured by adding the Powder to food with each bottle of Fryer's true Ablesene Cough Balm. It contains no Opium. Price, 75 cents. Sold by W. P. Pinner. All genuine Ablesene preparations bear the fac-simile signature of D. F. Fryer.

The life-giving properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla have established its well-earned reputation and made it the most effective and popular blood purifier of the day. For all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, this remedy has no equal. Price 50c.

Fryer's Ablesene Cough Balm—A combination of the purest Ablesene, Yucca, Santa and Eucalypti, is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds and all Lung Diseases. It contains no Opium. Price, 75 cents. Sold by W. P. Pinner. All genuine Ablesene preparations bear the fac-simile signature of D. F. Fryer.

Cure for Sick Headache. Go to S. J. Modkinson & Co. the druggists, and get a free sample of Dr. Gunn's Liver Pills. Will cure Sick Headache the first night. Good for Biliousness, Salter Complexion or Pimples on the face. Only one for a dose. 25 cents a box.

"PNEUMONIA."

Why not Call this Terrible Scourge by its Rightful Name?

(New York Telegram.)

Many a strong, well-built man leaves home to-day; before night he will have a chill and in a few hours will be dead!

This is the way the dreaded pneumonia takes people off.

The list of notable men who are its victims is appalling. It sweeps over the land like a scourge and destroys poor and rich alike.

Everyone dreads it. Its coming is sudden, its termination usually speedy.

What causes it? Pneumonia, we are told, is invited by a certain condition of the system, indicated if one has occasional chills and fevers, a tendency to cold in the throat and lungs, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, extreme tired feelings, short breath and pleuritic stitches in the side, loss of appetite, backache, nervous unrest, scalding sensations, or scant and discolored urine, heart fluttering, sour stomach, indigestion, puffiness of face, hot and dry skin, loss of strength and vitality.

These indications may not appear together, they may come, disappear and reappear for years, the person not realizing that this is nature's warning of a coming calamity.

In other words, if pneumonia does not claim as a victim the persons having such symptoms some less sudden but quite as fatal malady certainly will.

A celebrated New York physician told the Tribune that pneumonia was a secondary disorder, the exposure and cold being simply the agent which develops the disease, already dormant in the system, because the kidneys have been but partially doing their duty. In short, pneumonia is but an early indication of a bright's diseased condition. This impaired action may exist for years without the patient suspecting it because no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity and often it can be detected only by chemical and microscopic observations.

Nearly 150 of the 740 deaths in New York city the first week in April (and in six weeks 781 deaths) were caused by pneumonia!

The disease is very obstinate, and if the accompanying kidney disorder is very far advanced, recovery is impossible, for the kidneys give out entirely, and the patient is literally suffocated by water.

The only safeguard against pneumonia is to maintain a vigorous condition of the system, and thus prevent its attacks, by using whatever will radically and effectually restore full vitality to the kidneys, for if they are not sound, pneumonia cannot be prevented. For this purpose there is nothing equal to Warner's safe cure, a remedy known to millions, used probably by hundreds of thousands and commended as a standard specific wherever known and used. It does not pretend to cure an attack of pneumonia, but it does remove the cause of and prevent that disease if taken in time. No reasonable man can doubt this if he regards the personal experience of thousands of honorable men.

When a physician says his patient has either bright's disease or pneumonia he confesses his inability to cure, and in a measure he considers his responsibility ended. In many instances, indeed, persons are reported as dying of pneumonia, heart disease, apoplexy and convulsions, when the real cause is this kidney consumption. Thousands of people have it without knowing it and perish of it because their physicians will not tell them the facts! The same fate awaits every one who will not exercise his judgment in such a matter.

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